

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Previously Presented) A stent, comprising:
a generally tubular structure formed of material substantially invisible under magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) visualization, where the generally tubular structure includes a cell; and
a radio frequency (RF) marker that defines a perimeter of the cell of the generally tubular structure.
2. (Original) The stent of claim 1 wherein the RF marker is configured to emit RF energy under influence of changing electromagnetic fields in an MRI system, the RF energy generating a visual indication under MRI visualization.
3. (Original) The stent of claim 2 wherein the RF marker comprises a loop of conductive material.
4. (Previously Presented) The stent of claim 3 wherein the loop includes a plurality of windings of conductive material that define the perimeter of the cell.
5. (Previously Presented) The stent of claim 1 wherein the cell is interconnected to additional cells of the generally tubular structure by connectors.
6. (Previously Presented) The stent of claim 1 wherein the cell defines a portion of a peripheral circumference of the generally tubular structure.

7. (Previously Presented) The stent of claim 6 wherein the peripheral circumference of the generally tubular structure includes two or more of the cells.
8. (Previously Presented) The stent of claim 7 wherein at least two of the cells include RF markers having multi-loops of conductive material oriented relative to one another to generate the RF energy under magnetic fields applied in different directions.
9. (Previously Presented) The stent of claim 8 wherein the multi-loops of conductive material are embedded in the generally tubular structure.
- 10.-11. (Canceled)
12. (Original) The stent of claim 1 and further comprising:
a magnetic susceptibility marker connected to the generally tubular structure.
13. (Previously Presented) A medical device for use in a body cavity, comprising:
a structure formed of a material substantially invisible under magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) visualization, where a peripheral surface of the structure defines a cell; and
a radio frequency (RF) marker that delineates a circumference of the cell of the structure to emit sufficient RF energy under MRI visualization to disturb hydrogen atom spins of at least one voxel.
14. (Original) The medical device of claim 13 wherein the RF marker comprises a loop of conductive material.
15. (Previously Presented) The medical device of claim 14 wherein the cell is interconnected to additional cells of the structure by connectors.

16. (Previously Presented) The medical device of claim 14 wherein the cell defines a portion of a peripheral circumference of the structure.
17. (Original) The medical device of claim 14 wherein the RF marker comprises a multi-loop winding of conductive material.
18. (Original) The medical device of claim 17 wherein at least two of the multi-loops are oriented relative to one another to generate the RF energy under magnetic fields applied in different directions.
19. (Original) The medical device of claim 18 wherein the multi-loop winding is embedded in the structure.
- 20.-21. (Canceled)
22. (Original) The medical device of claim 13 and further comprising:
a magnetic susceptibility marker connected to the structure.
23. (Previously Presented) A method of implanting a medical device,
comprising:
 inserting the medical device having a generally tubular structure formed of material substantially invisible under magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) visualization, where the generally tubular structure includes a cell with a radio frequency (RF) marker that defines a perimeter of the cell, into a body cavity;
 exposing the medical device to a magnetic field generated by a MRI system;
and
 visually detecting changes in atomic spins due to radio frequency (RF) energy emitted, under influence of the magnetic field, by a RF marker on the

medical device while the generally tubular structure apart from the cell with the RF marker remains substantially invisible under MRI visualization.

24. (Original) The method of claim 23 wherein visually detecting comprises:
visually detecting changes in atomic spins due to both the RF marker and a magnetic susceptibility marker.